



EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1920.

Beberley:

Printed by Wright & Hoggard, Minster Press.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Part I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	12
,, II. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES	18
,, III. FOOD	36
,, IV. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES	44
,, V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	55
,, VI. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION	61
,, VII. HOUSING	65
<hr/>	
Ambulances	63
Area and Population	12
Bacteriological Examinations	64
Births and Birth Rates	13
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	46
Closet Accommodation	26
Death Rates, Summary of	8
,, ,, (all ages)	15
,, ,, (Infants)	16
,, ,, (from Zymotic Diseases)	44
Dispensary	50
Drainage and Sewerage	23
Encephalitis Lethargica	46
Enteric Fever	46
Food and Drugs, Sale of	42
Health Visitors	55
Hospitals	61
Housing	65
Illegitimate Births	14
Infantile Mortality	16
Infant Welfare Centres	57

	PAGE.
Infectious Diseases, Prevalence of	45
Inquests	17
Introductory Remarks	6
Isolation Hospitals	61
Maternity and Child Welfare	55
Maternity Homes	58
Midwives (County Council)	56
Midwives Acts	60
Milk Supply	36
Milk and Cream Regulations	39
Milk (Mothers and Children) Orders	40
Ministry of Health, Orders of, etc.	9
Notification of Births	59
Nursing Associations	58
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	46
Physical Features of the District	12
Population and Area	12
Premises Controlled by Bye-laws	32
Raywell Sanatorium	47
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	42
Sanitary Inspections	78
Scavenging	29
Schools	33
Small Pox	44
Tuberculosis, Treatment of	48
,, Notifications of	48
,, Deaths and Death Rates	49
Venereal Diseases	51
Water Supplies	18
Zymotic Diseases	44

INDEX TO TABLES.



Subject.	No. of Table.	Page.
Causes of Death (Urban Districts)	Table VII. ...	73
„ „ (Rural „)	Table VIII. ...	74
Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909	Table IV. ...	70
Infectious Diseases, Prevalence of	Table II. ...	45
Do. notified (Urban Districts)	Table IX. ...	75
Do. „ (Rural Districts)	Table X. ...	76
Rainfall Returns	Table XI. ...	77
Sale of Food and Drugs, Samples taken	Table I. ...	42
Sanitary Work carried out	Table XII. ...	78
Venereal Diseases, Return of Persons Treated	Table III. ...	54
Vital Statistics (County only) ...	Table V. ...	71
Do (County and Districts) ...	Table VI. ...	72

Administrative County of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Medical Officers of Health of the several Constituent Local Authorities.

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.	Annual Report Received.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.		1921.
Beverley	...H. L. Munro, M. D.	13th May
Bridlington	A. Kaye Jarratt, M.B.	1st June
Hedon	.....J. Soutter, M.R.C.S.	30th April
URBAN DISTRICTS.		
*Cottingham	A. Tinsley Sissons, M.B.	6th June
Filey	.....J. T. Haworth, L.R.C.P.	28th April
Gt. Driffield	G. Burgess, M.B.	19th July
Hessle	.....J. M. Hermon, M.D.	28th June
Hornsea	...H. D. Johns, M.D.	23rd June
Norton	.....R. H. F. Bostock, L.R.C.P. ...	30th March
Pocklington	Al. F. A. Fairweather, M.D. ...	12th July
Withernsea	A. E. Sproulle, L.R.C.P.	14th June
RURAL DISTRICTS.		
Beverley	...J. E. Bailey, L.S.A.	4th May
Bridlington	W. A. Wetwan, M.R.C.S.	17th June
Driffield	....T. Sanctuary, M.D.	3rd June
Eserick	.....Alwyn Raimes, M.D.	31st April
Howden	....R. B. Brown, L.R.C.P.	22nd June
Norton	.....L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S.	1st July
Patrington	..W. H. Coates, M.A., M.B. ...	30th March
Pocklington	Al. F. A. Fairweather, M.D. .	22nd June
Riccall	.....W. Bertram Hill, M.D., D.P.H.	28th April
Sculcoates	...J. M. Hermon, M.D.	21st June
Sherburn	....H. T. Hollings, L.R.C.P.	26th May
†Skirlaugh	...H. D. Johns, M.D.	5th May

*Vice G. H. Watson, L.M.S.S.A. (deceased).

†Vice E. N. Smartt, L.R.C.P. (retired).

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public
Health and Housing Committee.*

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the County for the year 1920.

The outstanding feature of the year under review so far as Vital Statistics are concerned is the very high birth-rate of 24.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is considerably above the average for the previous nine years of 19.8.

The crude death-rate is 12.3, which compares favourably with the average of 13.6 for the nine previous years.

The infantile mortality rate is 66.8 per 1,000 registered births, compared with 80.0 for the whole of England and Wales.

The death-rate from tubercular disease of the lungs is 0.78 per 1,000 of the population, which shows a slight reduction on the rate for the previous year of 0.81.

The number of deaths certified as due to Cancer or malignant disease is 215, giving a death-rate of 1.35 per 1,000 of the population.

Considerable progress has been made with the County Council's scheme for the treatment at Raywell of all classes suffering from tuberculosis, and during the year the administrative block was opened with accommodation for 36 males, pending the completion of the necessary additional pavilions.

Housing work in the County generally has made considerable progress, and 234 new houses have been completed, compared with 46 in 1919.

No fresh works in connection with Public Water Supplies were undertaken during the year.

With the establishment of a Maternity Home in Driffield and the appointment of Health Visitors, a good start has been made in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare work.

I have to express my thanks to the staff, both professional and clerical, who have worked with me during the year.

I am also indebted to the District Medical Officers of Health for their help and courtesy.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

County Hall,

R. L. THORNLEY.

Beverley.

July, 1921.

The following is a summary of the rates (per 1,000 of the population) of the Births and Deaths in the Administrative County for the year 1920, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

	Adminis- trative County.	Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales.
Birth-Rate	24·3	23·9	24·5	25·4
Death-Rate	12·3	14·1	11·0	12·4
Death-Rate among Infants under 1 year (per 1000 births).	66·8	71·7	63·6	80·0
Death-Rate from Principal Epi- demic Diseases..	·43	·52	·37	—
„ „ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	·78	·98	·65	—
„ „ „ other forms of Tuberculosis	·24	·14	·31	—
„ „ „ Respiratory Diseases	1·58	1·80	1·43	—
„ „ „ Cancer	1·35	1·60	1·18	—
„ „ „ Heart Diseases.	1·48	1·73	1·32	—

The following circular letters and Orders were received during the year 1920 from the Ministry of Health:—

Date.	Subject or Heading.
January.	General Housing Memo. No. 19.
January.	Medical Officer's Annual Report under Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations.
January.	Circular No. 66. Annual Report of Medical Officers of Health for 1919.
7th January.	Circular No. 65. Supply of Milk for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five.
12th January.	Unfit houses and unhealthy areas.
12th January.	Grants to persons constructing houses under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919.
13th January.	Scale of fees for doctors called in by Midwives.
27th January.	Influenza leaflet.
February.	Memo <i>re</i> Maternity Hospitals and Homes.
20th February.	Notification of Infectious Diseases.—Weekly Returns.
9th March.	Circular No. 73. Treatment of Tuberculosis.
31st March.	Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres. Evidence of Medical Officers.
June.	Supply of Sugar to Child Welfare Centres.
22nd June.	Circular No. 105. National Health Insurance Act, 1920.

Date.	Subject or Heading.
23rd June.	Circular No. 101. British Red Cross Society.
23rd June.	Circular No. 103. Treatment of Tuberculosis.
1st July.	Residential Institutions in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare.
16th August.	Circular No. 114. Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Disease.
16th August.	Circular No. 115. Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Disease.
23rd August.	Circular No. 108. Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis.
25th August.	Circular No. 120. Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, &c.
27th August.	House flies and disease.
25th September.	Circular No. 133. Blind Persons Act, 1920.
20th October.	Circular No. 121. The use of milk.
12th November.	Circular No. 138. Maternity and Child Welfare.
1st December.	Circular No. 151. National Health Insurance Act, 1920.
24th December.	Circular No. 161. Fees for doctors called in by Midwives.
31st December.	Circular No. 164. Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Disease.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRY.

One notice of a Ministry of Health Inquiry was received at this Office during the year.

The Inquiry, which was held on the 1st October, 1920, referred to an application by the Borough of Beverley for sanction to borrow in respect of Capital Expenditure in connection with Water Works, etc.

Part I.**Natural and Social Conditions.**

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The Administrative County may be broadly described as consisting of two comparatively level plains, on the South-East and South-West, separated from each other by a prolongation southwards to the Humber of the elevated Northern portion. The name given to the Northern portion is the Wolds, which geologically is composed entirely of chalk, and which on the Eastern side forms the well-known Bampton and Speeton Cliffs. The highest point on the Wolds and in the County is 808 feet on the old Roman Road at the top of Garrowby Hill. The chalk has been proved by boring to reach a thickness of 1,068 feet at Spurn Point.

The County is almost entirely agricultural, only a small area in the South-Western corner adjacent to Selby, having, within the past ten years, become industrial. There are no collieries or iron-works in the County.

AREA AND POPULATION.

This year will probably be the last for which the Registrar General will issue figures for both birth-rate and death-rate populations respectively. In most districts a single estimate of the population is given which is applicable to both births and deaths, but in the East Riding, which contains in the Beverley Rural District an appreciable non-civilian population, the two estimates of population are given as in former years. The difference between the two figures is, however, so small as to be practically negligible.

Districts.	Census, 1911.	Estimated, 1920.	
		For Birth- rate.	For Death rate.
Administrative County	154,768	158,887	158,727
Urban Districts	59,984	62,772	62,772
Rural Districts.....	94,784	96,115	95,955

No change has occurred in the area of the Administrative County, which remains at 741,172 acres. A very small proportion of this area is covered by water.

The area of the combined rural districts is 710,191 acres, and that of the urban districts, which includes the Boroughs of Beverley, Bridlington and Hedon, is only 30,981 acres.

The density of the population per urban acre is 2.0.

The density of the population per rural acre is 0.13.

The density of the population for the whole County is 0.21 per acre.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

(per 1000 Total Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1901—1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Administrative County	23.5	22.4	21.6	21.2	20.7	20.7	20.4	16.9	17.5	17.4	24.3
Urban Districts..	24.0	21.8	20.9	19.9	20.3	19.1	19.4	16.2	15.6	16.7	23.9
Rural Districts...	23.8	22.8	21.8	22.0	21.0	21.7	20.9	17.4	18.7	17.8	24.5

3,861 births were registered during the year, being an increase of 1,097 on the previous year.

Of this number 1,505 were registered in the urban districts and 2,356 in the rural.

The birth-rate for the County was 24.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is a very marked increase on that for the year 1919 of 17.4.

The highest rates recorded were:—

Sherburn Rural District	31.40	per 1,000 population
Norton Urban District	29.15	„ „
Pocklington Urban District .	28.02	„ „
Patrington Rural District ...	27.49	„ „

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Cottingham Urban District .	19.08	„ „
Withernsea Urban District .	19.91	„ „
Skirlaugh Rural District ...	19.92	„ „
Hedon Borough	20.77	„ „

The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 25.4, compared with 18.5 in 1919.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

259 illegitimate children were born in 1920, being 8 more than in 1919.

100 of these births occurred in the urban and 159 in the rural districts.

The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 15.

The illegitimate birth-rate is 1.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The subjoined table shows the number of illegitimate births for a series of years:—

Districts.	Years.							
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Administrative County	270	251	262	262	216	255	251	259
Urban Districts..	87	97	99	120	95	110	118	100
Rural Districts..	183	154	163	142	121	145	133	159

DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES).
(per 1000 of the Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1901—1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Administrative County	13·7	13·4	12·29	12·7	11·9	14·5	13·8	14·5	17·2	13·4	12·3
Urban Districts..	15·1	14·3	12·39	13·8	12·7	15·9	14·1	17·0	18·0	13·7	14·1
Rural Districts..	13·2	12·8	12·2	12·0	11·3	13·5	13·7	12·9	16·7	13·1	11·0

The total number of deaths registered was 1,953 (1,013 males and 940 females), as compared with 2,040 in 1919, namely, a decrease of 87.

The deaths in the urban districts amounted to 888 (426 males and 462 females), and in the rural districts to 1,065 (587 males and 478 females).

The death-rate for the whole County was 12.30; for the urban districts 14.14, and for the rural districts 11.09.

The highest rates recorded were:—

Hedon Borough	18.46	per 1,000 population.
Withernsea Urban District ..	16.38	„ „
Bridlington Borough	15.60	„ „

The lowest rates recorded were:—

Sherburn Rural District	8.69	„ „
Skirlaugh Rural District	8.89	„ „
Riccall Rural District	9.43	„ „

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12.4.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death-rate among Infants per 1000 Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1901—1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Administrative County	110	112	74	87	83	75	76	93	85	74	66
Urban Districts..	114	119	61	95	89	74	70	99	89	73	71
Rural Districts ..	107	108	83	83	80	76	79	90	82	75	63

The total number of deaths amongst children under one year of age was 258, being 52 more than in 1919.

Of the 258 deaths, 108 occurred in the urban districts and 150 in the rural districts.

The rate for the County was 66.8 per 1,000 registered births. In the urban districts it was 71.7, and in the rural districts 63.6.

The districts with the highest rates are as follows:—
 Bridlington Rural District 140 per 1,000 births.
 Pocklington Urban District 102 ,, ,,
 Skirlaugh Rural District 100 ,, ,,

The districts with the lowest rates are:—
 Beverley Rural District 27 per 1,000 births.
 Filey Urban District 37 ,, ,,
 Cottingham Urban District 42 ,, ,,

The rate for England and Wales was 80 per 1,000 of the population.

During the year under review the infantile death-rate of 66 was the lowest ever recorded in the County, and compares very favourably with the rate for the whole of England and Wales.

INQUESTS.

108 inquests were held during the year, compared with 143 in 1919 and 151 in 1918.

The causes of death returned by the Coroners of the four Districts in the County were as follows:—

Causes of Death.	Total.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Escrick District
Natural Causes	54	34	5	8	7
Accidental Death ...	30	11	11	5	3
Found Drowned	9	2	4	2	1
Suicide	9	6	2	...	1
Other Verdicts	6	6	...	...	...
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	108	59	22	15	12
	—	—	—	—	—

PART II.**Sanitary Circumstances.**

WATER SUPPLIES.

No fresh public supply works were undertaken during the year.

The proposed scheme (mentioned in my last Annual Report) for a supply of water to the Dale Villages from a Spring near Wharram was abandoned owing to financial and other considerations.

The following extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health show what progress has been made in the County in the matter of water supplies:—

Beverley Borough.—“The number of houses which take their supply from the Waterworks is 2,124, as compared with 1,987 in 1919.

“During the year samples of water have been analysed. The Report . . . is highly satisfactory, showing that the system of filtration laid down in 1911 is proving most efficient, and that the water is free from contamination at its source.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“The supply is very good, the greater part of the village being supplied by the City of Kingston-upon-Hull Waterworks situated at Cottingham. Some few pumps remain, and these produce excellent water. The water is hard and the risk of lead contamination nil.”

Filey Urban District.—“The Water Supply during the year has been quite good in quality and quantity, recent examinations giving quite satisfactory results.

“The main source of the water supply is an Artesian Well situated near the station. The well is 365 feet

from the surface, and the water is of such excellent quality that it can be pumped directly into the mains, and the Council's Reservoirs in Hunmanby Hills are kept well filled from this source."

Hornsea Urban District.—"Our water is derived from a deep well in the chalk, supplemented by a more superficial bore.

"The quality of our water is satisfactory. There has been no water-borne disease."

Norton Urban District.—"The water supply is good and adequate."

Pocklington Urban District.—"The Pocklington Waterworks supply three-fourths of the District with water, which is carried through iron pipes from Little Givendale, slightly over two miles from Pocklington.

"The water is of a high standard of purity, and cannot get contaminated in any part of its course.

"The rest of the water is obtained from shallow wells, these generally being good and having no obvious source of contamination."

Withernsea Urban District.—"The public water supply was laid on to 94 additional dwelling houses during the year, bringing the number of dwelling houses thus supplied to 560 out of a total of 938.

"Fifteen samples of water (from wells) were sent for analysis and 14 wells were closed as unsafe."

Beverley Rural District.—"Broadley speaking, and excepting in seasons of drought, the water supply is adequate. With the exception of Brough, Elloughton, part Brantingham, South Cave, Molescroft, part Beverley Parks, South Dalton and Holme, which are supplied from public works, the supply is obtained from wells, pumps and springs, and in some cases of isolated

dwelling in the Wolds, from rain water collected in tanks and cisterns.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“ This question is in the same position as in my 1919 Report, and should receive your earnest and immediate attention. Flam-borough is the only village with a public supply, and the great utility of this reliable and pretty constant service of good water is evidenced day by day. Hunmanby ought by this time to be equally well off so far as water is concerned. A very good well has been sunk; there is a plentiful flow of water, and necessary machinery for pumping and distribution should be provided without any delay. The money you have already spent on the schemes is at present lying dead and unproductive, and will so remain until storage and distributing works are completed. There are no engineering difficulties in our way. The water is of good quality and is badly wanted in this, one of the important centres of population in your District, and I would press upon you the great need for resumption of work on the scheme.

“ The other parts of the District must be taken singly. I don’t think it practicable for any scheme to be desired for supplying the whole District with water, but much might be done by judicious grouping of some scattered hamlets on to larger groups of population. Lone houses should be able to provide for their own supply by bores or other means on their own sites.”

Driffeld Rural District.—“ There is only one Water-works supply in the District, viz., at Nafferton.”

Escrick Rural District.—“ The water supply of the district is chiefly obtained from shallow surface wells which are liable to pollution. Water from the York City Mains is laid on to the village of Fulford.”

Howden Rural District.—“ The water supply is by shallow and deep wells, ponds, pools, water-courses,

canal, and rain water stored in tanks and underground cisterns. The greater part of Howdendyke is supplied by pumping water from a pond. Five new wells have been sunk."

Norton Rural District.—"There is plenty of water in the District, but the methods for supply to the houses is in the majority of cases not satisfactory. Pumps, often from surface wells, are the chief source of supply, but they are inspected periodically and kept free from pollution.

"The supply for Westow has again been under consideration, but owing to the great cost of the scheme it had to be abandoned. It is hoped that a modified scheme may be substituted."

Patrington Rural District.—"109 houses are now supplied with Hull water."

Pocklington Rural District.—"Market Weighton, the most populous parish in the District, and the adjoining village of Goodmanham are supplied by the Market Weighton Water Company; other villages such as Londesborough, Shipton, Thixendale and Barmby Moor, having good supplies also, the water being pumped into a reservoir in each case, and distributed by means of iron pipes and taps.

"Numerous villages situated on the Wolds get a good supply of water from springs issuing from the chalk.

"In this manner the villages of Millington, Sancton, Kirby Underdale, Uncleby, and Bishop Wilton get their supply, which is good as regards quantity and quality.

"In the low country water is got from wells and bores."

Riccall Rural District.—

“Osgodby.—The general supply is from shallow wells, which are of small depth, the average depth being 14 feet. Nine of the wells are of the ‘open’ variety. Practically none of them are steined or cemented. Structurally they are ‘bad’ and afford no protection against surface drainage.

“The District Council having applied to the Ministry of Health for a loan with which to carry out an extension of the Barlby water main into the village of Osgodby, an enquiry by an Official of the Ministry was held in the Barlby School on January 4th, 1921.

“Riccall.—The Water Supply of this village has become further complicated by the fact that 18 houses—comprising the Council’s State-aid Scheme—are in course of erection, and up to the present no steps have been taken towards supplying them with a sufficient and wholesome supply of water. The houses are not within a reasonable distance of any of the Council’s deep bore wells.

“As it will not be possible—for some years at least—to extend the water mains to the other villages, the onus of supplying the cottages with pure water will fall upon the owners.

“The District Council has entered into a supplemental agreement with the Selby Urban District Council, to extend the term of years of the existing agreement dating from 1914 for a further six years, to date from the 15th April, 1921.

“Old Barlby.—13 Houses have been supplied with a piped water supply, other than new property.”

Sherburn Rural District.—“No complaints have been received during the year with regard to either the quantity or the quality of the water supply.”

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“ Three houses have been newly supplied with water from the Hull mains.

“ One new Well has been made, and one new Bore Well. Two Wells have been closed, the water being unsafe for domestic purposes.”

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health:—

Cottingham Urban District.—“ The greater part of the village is well drained. There are some districts which, owing to the low level, it is impossible to drain into the main drain without incurring great expense. One has eighteen cottages each with about half an acre of land and each being supplied with a privy. Refuse water is thrown on the land. There is very little illness in this district.”

Filey Urban District.—“ The Sewerage and Drainage of the Town has been satisfactorily dealt with by the Council during the year.

“ There are no Cesspools in the district, and every house has a direct connection with the town sewers.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“ The drains are regularly flushed and traps inspected.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“ There is no river pollution, four-fifths of the drainage being treated and filtered, giving a good effluent.”

Beverley Rural District.—“ Drainage and Sewerage.—That of the Wolds, the highest part of the District, where the fall is great, is mostly open sewers. In the lower land, sanitary pipes are used as a rule. The condition of the sewerage and house drainage is generally satisfactory.

“The Filter Beds in Westfield Park, Elloughton, have been thoroughly reconstructed, and are now in good order and working well.

“The After-Care Colony in Walkington Parish has had the drainage system amended and partly reconstructed, and the whole of the drainage now runs through an automatic circular Filter Bed before the effluent runs down to the open ditch in the valley south of the Colony.”

Driffeld Rural District.—“Apart from the Sewer Filtration Areas.....most of the villages possess a main drain, which takes the rain and slop water, but not human sewage; these drains discharge ultimately into the Driffeld Beck and Canal, with the exception of the Dale Villages, which drain for the most part into the Gipse, which runs to Bridlington.”

Howden Rural District.—“The Old Derwent and Carter’s Drain, which receives the drainage of Howden—the former opens into the River Ouse—were cleaned and flushed out, and tides were let in at different periods. Hemingbrough and Kilpin Pike have sewers to the River Ouse; Brighton drains partly into the River Derwent; all other parts drain into open ditches, disused brick-ponds, tanks, water-ways, the Canal, and Cesspools. Twelve Cesspools were abolished and four new ones built.”

Norton Rural District.—“The rivers and streams of the district serve over most of the area as a natural means of drainage. There is no pollution. Almost every parish has a stream running through with sufficient water to carry away the sewerage.”

Patrington Rural District.—“The Filter Beds at Patrington will have to be over-hauled. They are worn

out. The question of flushing will then have to be considered."

Pocklington Rural District.—"It was the custom many years ago for villages to be drained into the nearest watercourse; the rivers, streams and surrounding country being thereby polluted to a considerable extent. The villages of Stamford Bridge, Bishop Wilton, Thixendale and Sancton are all drained in this primitive manner. The principle is a very dangerous one, and I have advocated drainage schemes for the worst of these cases.

"When any new drainage is undertaken in the district we avoid polluting either streams or land, and do not drain into watercourses unless the effluent is made clear by filtration.

"The town of Market Weighton is well drained, and the villages of Londesborough, Shipton, Warter, Millington and Melbourne have satisfactory arrangements.

"Houses in the District are generally drained simply by a gully trap and sewer-pipe leading either into a ditch or cesspool, usually the former."

Riccall Rural District.—"Township of Barlby.—Complaints still continue to be received from the Sanitary Inspector as to the amount of trade refuse and ashes which is being discharged into the sewers and outfall works from the factories. The works have been inspected by the Medical Officer of Health on several occasions, and the complaints are well founded. The existing state of affairs is most unsatisfactory."

Sherburn Rural District.—"There is no system of sewerage in your District, and the drainage of the houses and various yards leaves much to be desired."

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

Beverley Borough.—“ Out of a total of 4,021 closets in the Borough, 2,218 are privies with fixed receptacles, 891 are privies with movable receptacles, and 912 are water closets. During the year, 169 privies have been converted into water closets.

“ The question of privy conversion has received the close attention of the Health Committee during the year. A scheme for the conversion of a considerable portion of the town was adopted by the Committee and submitted to the Council, but failed to receive any support, and was referred back for further consideration. At the present time the cost of any scheme of conversion is necessarily very high, and would be difficult to carry out. It makes one wish that this important question had been seriously considered some years ago.

“ No town can claim to be a healthy and sanitary place of residence if its Conservancy System is similar to the one that exists in Beverley to-day.

“ If the town was provided with a water carriage system there would be no need to carry out the collection of night-soil in the afternoon, and we should be spared the experience of witnessing the sight of these disgusting carts making their slow progress through the streets after early morning.”

Bridlington Borough.—“ During the year, 54 water closets have been provided to houses other than new ones, and 44 pail closets have been abolished.

“ The Council's Bye-laws do not permit the erection of sanitary conveniences other than water closets in new buildings.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“ There are 658 Water Closets, 897 Privies, 319 Ashbins, and 38 Ashpits. The privies are of small capacity, above ground level, and the contents are all removed weekly.—Movable ashbins with proper covers are being gradually substituted for ashpits. Water closets are required for all new houses where a sewer is available.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“ Four houses have had their privies converted into water closets. Four houses have had their privies converted into pail closets.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“ Nearly half the houses are provided with water closets, the other half having combined privies and ashpits.

“ The approximate number of privies in the District is 270, pail closets 3, water closets 280.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“ Thirty-seven privies were converted into water closets.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“ Such antiquated survivals of the unfittest as midden-privies are rapidly becoming things of the past. Whenever one is found, instructions are given to convert it into an earth closet of approved pattern, with movable receptacle of creasoted wood or galvanised iron.”

Driffield Rural District.—“ There are comparatively speaking few water closets in the District. Most of the excreta are received in tubs or pails; being eventually dug into the gardens, or taken away at long intervals by the farmers and spread on the land.”

The approximate numbers are:—Water closets, 100; pail closets, 1,723; privies, 901.

Escrick Rural District.—“ Improvements have been carried out to a number of defective ashpits, privies, etc. The closets in general use are the privy and pan closet. A number of water closets have been put in at Fulford.”

Howden Rural District.—“ There are now about 1,906 privy middens, 804 pail closets, and 70 water closets throughout the District. Thirty-four conversions from the privy-midden to the pail system have been carried out.”

Norton Rural District.—“ Closet accommodation is practically all privy system. The occupier is himself responsible for keeping the privy cleansed. Each year a few are converted to the pail system, and this year six have been so done.”

Patrington Rural District.—“ Six privies were inspected, converted into pail closets, and one water closet.

“ The closet accommodation in this District is all the privy system, and in nearly all the larger villages it would be better if a systematic collection was made by movable ashbins emptied frequently.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“ As the District is a rural one, and many houses have simply well water, the most common form of closet accommodation is the privy and ashpit. Pail closets are being gradually substituted.

“ Market Weighton has by far the largest number of water closets, there being very few in the villages in the District.

“ The approximate number of privies in the District is 1,293, pail closets 387, water closets 240.”

Riccall Rural District.—“ The majority of the houses in ‘ New ’ Barlby are supplied with water closets.

1919 : Box closets, 51. Privies, 15.

1920 : 4 Privies have been converted to water closets (New Barlby). 6 Privies have been converted to box closets (Old Barlby).

“A determined effort should be made towards the conversion of the privy middens and box closets in Barlby to a water carriage system of disposal.”

Sherburn Rural District.—“Closets.—These are mostly on the bucket system, and many of them are much too near the houses.”

Skirlaugh Rural District.—“The privy with ashpit is the one prevalent in the district, but we are ordering the pail system whenever possible; 10 of these conversions have been made during the year.”

Further information on this subject will be found in Table XII. (page 78), shewing the Sanitary Work carried out in the County during the year.

SCAVENGING.

Extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health:—

Beverley Borough.—“The whole of the scavenging is done by contractors, who are not allowed to deposit any refuse within the Borough without the special consent of the Council.”

Bridlington Borough.—“The whole of the town is scavenged weekly, and during the summer months most of the ashbins are cleansed twice, and many three times a week. There are no privy middens, and only about 12 ashpits in the Borough.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“*Scavenging.*—This is done by the Public Scavenger once a week. The refuse is deposited on the land, and ploughed in as soon as possible.”

Filey.—“The Council’s staff, under the direction of our Sanitary Inspector, do the Scavenging of the District, which is well done, and the neighbouring farmers use the refuse for agricultural purposes.

“Every house is required to be furnished with a galvanised iron movable ashbin with a proper fitting cover.”

Hessle Urban District.—“The performance of this very essential duty, previously the subject of occasional complaint, has been much improved since done by the Council’s own employees, and is now quite satisfactory.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“The scavenging is satisfactory.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“The removal of house refuse and the cleansing of closets, ashpits and privies in the District is done by the Urban Council, on notice being given to the occupier, a small charge being made, just sufficient to cover expenses of cleansing and removal; this arrangement answers well.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“The collection of night-soil and house refuse continues to be done by contract. The former is taken out of the District by the contractors and disposed of for agricultural purposes. The latter is dumped in the District in a field adjoining the Hull Road. This is a very undesirable arrangement.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“In the largest villages the Parish Council is dealing with scavenging more or less successfully. The appointment of a public scavenger does not always end difficulties, and in Flamborough you have been obliged to buy a horse and cart to deal with this very important problem.”

Driffeld Rural District.—“Public scavenging is in force at Nafferton, and appears to be carried out efficiently. The refuse and excreta are disposed of by the Contractor.

“In all the other parishes, except in the case of water closets, the householders do their own scavenging;

the excreta being mixed with ashes and dug into the garden. It would be a good thing if public scavenging were undertaken in all villages with a population over 300."

Escrick Rural District.—"Public Scavenging is carried out in the villages of Wheldrake, Elvington, Dunnington, Fulford and Heslington, and has been adopted but not carried out in the rest of the District."

Howden Rural District.—"The cleaning of privy-middens, ashpits and pan-closets is carried out by contract system in Howden Town, and at Howdendyke by the Ouse Chemical Works. In other parts it has to be done by the occupiers of each house, and it is not always satisfactory. Seven new ashpits have been built; 16 open ashpits have been covered in, and 16 dustbins have been provided where there was no provision for refuse."

Pocklington Rural District.—"Market Weighton, the most populous parish in the District, has public scavenging, which is paid for out of the rates, and is under control of the Parish Council, the results being good on the whole.

"In the villages, ashpits, privies and closets are emptied and cleansed by the tenants, and has been fairly well done."

Riccall Rural District.—"Parish of Barlby.—Scavenging is carried out by the District Council, and ashpits and refuse bins are emptied weekly.

"The owners and occupiers of house property in the other seven villages in the rural area are responsible for the emptying of sanitary conveniences."

Sculcoates Rural District.—"This work has been efficiently carried out in all parishes, and there has been a marked improvement in North Ferriby since this duty has been performed by the Council's own employees."

Sherburn Rural District.—“ May I again urge upon you the adoption of some system of scavenging. The condition of many of the ash-pits, etc., is deplorable.”

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

For particulars of the Sanitary work carried out in the County see Table XII. on page 78.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health :—

Beverley Borough.—“ There are four offensive trades carried on in the Borough, viz.:—Tanning, Tallow Boiling, Tripe Boiling, Gut Scraping.

“ These have been constantly inspected, and have been found to be carried on satisfactorily.

“ Underground workshops and sleeping rooms :—None exist in the Borough.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“ None are below ground and all are in satisfactory condition.”

Filey Urban District.—“ I have inspected the several Factories and Workshops in the District during the year and found them well ventilated and no overcrowding.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“ The only premises controlled by Regulations are the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops, of which there are five on the Register.”

Driffeld Rural District.—“ There are 13 Slaughter Houses and 3 Fellmongers in the District; these have been inspected and found satisfactory.”

Riccall Rural District.—“ There are seven Factories in the Rural District, six being in the Parish of Barlby and one in the Parish of Cliffe.

“There are three workshops in the District:—
1 Wheelwright, Township of Riccall; 1 Cycle Shop,
Township of Barlby; 1 Cooper's Shop, Township of
Barlby.”

SCHOOLS.

During the year 1920, 85 Schools were closed owing
to outbreaks of infectious diseases, viz.:—

57 for Measles,
6 for Whooping Cough,
8 for Diphtheria,
5 for Mumps,
1 for Influenza,
3 for Severe Colds,
2 for Scarlet Fever,
3 for Chicken Pox.

85

Eighteen of these Schools were closed by the
District Medical Officers of Health, and the remaining
67 by me as School Medical Officer.

Extracts from Reports of District Medical Officers of Health:—

Beverley Borough.—“The sanitary condition of the
Schools in the Borough has continued to be satisfactory.
All the Schools are supplied with water from the
Corporation Waterworks.”

Bridlington Borough.—“There are four private
Schools within the Borough, which are all kept in a
sanitary condition.

“Elementary Schools: There are three of these
Schools, and it was found necessary to serve notice on
the Education Authority to cleanse one of the Schools,
repair the playground, and give more attention to the
flushing and cleansing of the water closets.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“ Well supplied with water and in a sanitary condition.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“ There are three Elementary Schools in the District; all well supplied with water and in a sanitary condition.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“ The Public Elementary Council Schools are in all respects modern and up-to-date, and are in excellent condition. They have the public water supply.”

Beverley Rural District.—“ The Public Elementary Schools are kept in sanitary condition, and the water supply is sufficient and satisfactory.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“ The conservancy and drainage of nearly all the Schools leaves something to be desired, and the drinking water should be more efficiently sterilised than is the case. Adenitis, sore throats, bad eyes, are a frequent source of ill-health in children, and are easily transferred to other children. Scabies, ringworm, impetigo and ophthalmia are all easily transferred by indiscriminate use of the same washing materials, and ordinary cleanliness is not easily maintained with the scanty supply of warm water available.”

Driffield Rural District.—“ The sanitary condition is good. The water supply to these is by pumps from springs, except in the cases of Wetwang and Fimber, where rain-water cisterns are used, and at Nafferton where the supply is from the Waterworks.

“ On inspection, sanitary conveniences were found clean, and appear to receive regular attention.”

Escrick Rural District.—“ The sanitary conditions of the Schools are satisfactory.”

Howden Rural District.—“With the exception of two, all Schools are under the County Council, who superintend the cleaning and disinfecting after infection. They are provided with untreated rain water.”

Patrington Rural District.—“The sanitary conditions of the Schools and the health of the children is very satisfactory.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“The Schools in the District are periodically inspected and defects notified to the Managers.”

Riccall Rural District.—“There are seven Elementary Schools in the District, which have been visited by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

“The sanitary conveniences at the Riccall School have been re-modelled, the old insanitary privy-middens being replaced by box-closets, and dustbins provided. Additional means of ventilation have also been provided in one of the class-rooms and in one cloak-room.

“There is no water supply on the premises.”

Sherburn Rural District.—“The sanitary condition of the Day Schools in the various villages is satisfactory.”

PART III.**Food.****MILK SUPPLY.**

Extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health:—

Beverley Borough.—“During the year the Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds have been regularly inspected, and generally found in a satisfactory condition.”

Bridlington Borough.—“The milk supply during the past year has been far more adequate than in the past few years. Not a single communication has reached me complaining of a short supply.

“A vast improvement may now be seen amongst the vendors of milk, and the milk is certainly cleaner than it has been in the past.”

“Twelve samples of milk were taken during the year; 10 were certified as genuine whilst two were reported to be of poor quality. The deficiency of milk fats in these two cases were not sufficient to justify a prosecution, having regard to the time of year when the samples were taken, and it was thought a letter of warning from the Town Clerk would meet the case.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“The milk is of good quality. The 55 cowsheds registered are mostly in good repair. The cows are well housed and cared for. The utensils are kept clean.”

Filey Urban District.—“The Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds have been regularly inspected during the year, and no serious complaints have had to be made. No prosecutions have been necessary during the year.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“The milk supply is good and abundant. It is derived from farmers in and around Hornsea.”

Norton Urban District.—“The cowsheds are inspected periodically and lime-washed. The milk-sellers are registered.”

Pocklington Urban District.—“The premises of cowkeepers and purveyors of milk, 5 in number, have been systematically inspected during the year, and have been visited periodically.

“.....there is every reason to suppose that the milk supply for the District is clean and wholesome.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“There are twenty-two cows. Samples of milk offered for sale continue to be taken from time to time by the County Council's Inspector for analysis. No action was taken in regard to Tuberculous milk.”

Beverley Rural District.—“There is no imported milk, and that of the District is good and wholesome. The cowsheds and dairies are under inspection, and are subject to regulations. Their condition is kept clean and sanitary. I have not heard of any tubercular milk in this area.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“Dairies and cowsheds are visited at uncertain times during the year to ascertain that buildings are kept in accordance with the Bye-laws and Regulations. They are all kept in a cleanly, well-repaired condition and the milk generally is stored in clean, well-scrubbed places, and the utensils are well kept. The weak point I noticed is the absence of any means to filter the air before it enters the dairy or milk store on a farm. All vessels used should be cleaned with

boiling water and allowed to get thoroughly cold in a clean atmosphere before re-use.

“ However carefully buildings are inspected, dilapidations and defects remedied, and the dairy routine brought up to standard, there still remains the important factor of the milk-supplying animal itself, and I would again strongly recommend you to appoint a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon to complete your chain of inspection and supervision.”

Driffield Rural District.—“ The milk supply is fairly satisfactory all round; the district produces sufficient for its own needs, and all dairies that retail milk are inspected quarterly.”

Escrick Rural District.—“ . . . the District is well supplied with good, wholesome milk.”

Howden Rural District.—“ Milk is sent to the larger towns twice daily, and is retailed from door-to-door in parts of the district.”

Norton Rural District.—“ All milk sold has been of good quality, no prosecutions having taken place, and all sheds have been lime-washed twice yearly.”

Patrington Rural District.—“ The milk supply of the District is satisfactory in point of wholesomeness.”

Pocklington Rural District.—“ The Sanitary Inspector and myself make systematic inspections of all cowsheds, dairies, and premises occupied by purveyors of milk. The premises are clean, well ventilated and lime washed, and in good sanitary order.”

Riccall Rural District.—“ There were six registered cow-keepers in the District at the close of the year, of whom 6 were also milk sellers. This is a reduction of 10 cowkeepers and 8 milk sellers during the past year.”

“ On the advice of the Medical Officer of Health the District Council agreed to the adoption of Bye-laws under the Dairies and Cowsheds Orders, and draft Bye-laws were submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval. The Ministry, however, advised that the matter be deferred pending the further consideration by Parliament of the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915.”

Sherburn Rural District.—“ The milk supply appears to be sufficient. The dairies are inspected twice a year, and your Sanitary Inspector reports to me that there is room for great improvement in the conditions obtaining in them.”

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

497 samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year 1920 by the Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act for the County (excluding the Borough of Beverley), under the above Regulations.

In none of these was preservative reported as being present.

6 samples of cream sold as preserved cream were also submitted for analysis and in no case was the sample found to contain more than the prescribed amount of preservative.

Beverley Borough.—“ Twenty-nine samples of milk were taken and analysed under the Food and Drugs Acts, and in no case was preservative reported as being present.

“ One sample of cream sold as preserved cream was also analysed to ascertain if the statement made on the label as to preservatives was correct, with satisfactory results.”

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

Milk has been provided gratuitously to 41 cases during the year.

The circumstances of each case are investigated by the Health Visitor and Orders issued only in really necessitous cases.

A Register is kept setting forth full details about each applicant, and this is laid before the Committee each quarter for their approval.

In future milk will only be allowed to be supplied to these cases under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, as the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, and the Local Authorities Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, have been revoked.

The total cost of the milk supplied to applicants during the financial year ended 31st March, 1921, was £103 7s. 6d.

Beverley Borough.—"Milk was provided free to 4 babies where the mother could not afford to provide sufficient nourishment."

Bridlington Borough.—"Glaxo, Cow and Gate, Virol, Virolax and cow's milk are supplied when necessary."

Hornsea Urban District.—"It has not been necessary to make any Orders for food and milk."

Howden Rural District.—"The Rural District Council allows milk in necessitous cases to expectant mothers and young children."

Patrington Rural District.—"The Local Authority can now supply milk to expectant mothers."

Skirlaugh Rural District.—"It has not been necessary to make any grants of food to expectant or nursing mothers."

OTHER FOODS.

See Table XII. on page 78.

TABLE I.
FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Summary of Samples taken by the Inspector under the Food and
Drugs Acts and Analysed during the twelve months ended
31st March, 1921.

Article Analysed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. Adulter- ated.	No. of Prosecu- tions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.	Remarks.
Baking Powder	26	5	4	£ s. d.	1 dismissed. 3 withdrawn. 1 no proceedings.
Black Currant and Apple Preserve ...	1				
Black Currant Jam...	5	3	3	25 0 0	2 convictions. 1 dismissed.
Black Pepper	1				
Butter	20	2	2	3 0 0	2 convictions. These are two cases of Margarine ex- posed for sale unlabelled.
Coffee.....	5				
Compound Liquorice Powder	1				
Cream of Tartar.....	2				
Desiccated Cocoanut	1				
Fine Oatmeal	1				
Gin	1	1			Proceedings inadvisable.
Ground Rice	4				
Ground Ginger	4				
Lard	11				
Malt Vinegar	2				
Margarine	3				
Milk (Formal).....	503	74	26	98 8 11	23 convictions. 3 dismissed. 8 cautioned. 40 no proceedings. In the 40 cases where no proceedings were taken it was either inadvisable or impossible to proceed.
Carried forward	591	85	35	126 8 11	

TABLE I. (Continued).

Article Analysed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. Adulter- ated.	No. of Prosecu- tions.	Amount of Penalties including Costs.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	591	85	35	£ s. d. 126 8 11	
Milk (Informal)	2				
Pepper	7				
Preserved Cream ...	6				
Separated Milk	3	2	2	2 2 0	1 conviction. 1 withdrawn.
Skimmed Milk.....	3				
Skimmed and Old Milk	1	1	1	11 2 9	1 conviction.
Strawberry Jam.....	3				
Sugar	10				
Tartaric Acid	3				
Vinegar	1				
Whisky	1				
Yeast	2				
TOTAL	633	88	38	139 13 8	

The 4 cases pending on 31st March, 1920, were dealt with as follows :—

MILK.—1 Conviction. Fined £2 and £1 1s. costs.

1 withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant.	} The defendant in these cases was the vendor who was convicted and fined as above.
1 no proceedings.	

FRIARS BALSAM.—1 Conviction. Fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.

Part IV.**Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.****PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.**

In 1920 there were 69 deaths from infectious diseases, as compared with 41 in the previous year and 88 in 1918.

The following list shows the number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases during the year, together with the death rates per 1,000 of the population:—

	Deaths 1920.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths 1919.
Small-pox	—	—	—
Measles	21	.13	5
Whooping Cough	9	.05	7
Scarlet Fever	2	.01	3
Diphtheria	15	.09	13
Enteric Fever	7	.04	3
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) 15 ..	15	.09	10

TABLE II.

**Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified
during the year 1920.**

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Scarlet Fever	105	125	230
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	139	130	269
Enteric Fever	8	23	31
Puerperal Fever	1	2	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	—	1
Erysipelas	16	26	42
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	6	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	98	66	164
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	10	25	35
Chicken Pox	8	1	9
Pneumonia	36	22	58
Malaria	—	1	1
Totals.....	434	427	861

ENTERIC FEVER.

31 cases of this disease were notified, compared with 23 in the previous year and 28 in 1918.

This is equivalent to a rate of 0.19 per 1,000 of the population.

With the exception of small outbreaks of the disease at Painsthorpe in the Pocklington Rural District and at Howden, all the cases were sporadic.

Seven deaths were reported.

As in former years the incidence of the disease falls most heavily on the rural districts with their unsatisfactory well water supplies.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

One fatal case occurred in the Norton Urban District.

A supply of anti-serum is kept at the County Hall for use when required, and a lumbar puncture needle, etc., can be obtained on loan by any practitioner.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One fatal case, the first reported in the County since the disease was made compulsorily notifiable, occurred in the Driffeld Urban District.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

16 cases were notified, being an increase of three on the previous year.

No notifications were received from Midwives.

Seven of the cases were reported from the Borough of Beverley.

So far as the rural cases are concerned, enquiries are made to see if Hospital treatment is considered necessary. The delay, however, in receiving notifications of the disease, which go in the first instance to the District Medical Officer of Health, is very unsatisfactory, in that valuable time may be lost.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

RAYWELL SANATORIUM. In my last Annual Report I stated that the Sanatorium at Raywell was not then open. Since that time the administrative block, with temporary accommodation for 36 male patients, has been opened, preference being given to ex-service men.

During the year under review a commencement has been made with the work of erection of the male and female pavilions and also of the Hospital for acute cases and the Day-room for children.

When all this is completed the administrative block will be vacated by the male adults, and sleeping accommodation provided for the children there.

The complete scheme will provide accommodation for 44 adults and 20 children, but as the Sanatorium is under the joint control of the City of York and the East Riding, the accommodation therein will be allocated in the proportions of one-third and two-thirds respectively.

Pending the completion of the buildings the female patients are sent to Withernsea Sanatorium as in former years, and also to the Aysgarth Sanatorium.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS RECEIVING
TREATMENT IN RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1920.

Class.	Total cases Treated.		Discharged from Institution.						Residential Treatment Discontinued.		Still under Residential Treatment on 1st Jan., 1921.	
	Male.	Fem.	Improved.		Without Improve't.		Died.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Insured												
Persons	52	20	23	13	4	2	5	1	6	—	14	4
Non-insured												
Persons...	7	23	4	12	—	4	—	—	—	1	3	6
	59	43	27	25	4	6	5	1	6	1	17	10
Totals.....	102		52		10		6		7		27	

No arrangements have been made with existing Institutions for treating non-pulmonary tuberculosis or for the provision of surgical apparatus.

Altogether 164 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received, and 29 of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

This number would in all probability be higher if all cases were notified. The fact is that practitioners interpret symptoms of the disease in a different manner, and in many cases only notify if the result of the examination of the sputum is positive.

Also some cases are not notified as they are assumed to have been already notified either in another district or by another practitioner.

NUMBER OF CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT
DIFFERENT AGES NOTIFIED, 1920.

		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 & Up-wards.
URBAN	Males	1	—	6	6	22	7	—
RURAL		—	—	2	12	18	3	—
URBAN	Females	—	—	8	13	27	5	—
RURAL		—	1	3	10	17	2	1
Total		1	1	19	41	84	17	1

NUMBER OF CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
AT DIFFERENT AGES NOTIFIED, 1920.

URBAN	}	.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
		Males							
RURAL	}	.....	—	1	4	6	3	—	—
URBAN		.....	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
	}	Females							
RURAL		.....	—	1	4	3	—	1	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		.....	—	2	11	11	3	2	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) numbered 164, compared with 179 in 1919 and 185 in 1918.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	1920.			Total 1919
	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Administrative County	125	64	61	124
Urban Districts	62	35	27	42
Rural Districts	63	29	34	82

DEATHS FROM OTHER FORMS OF
TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	39	17	22	55
Urban Districts	9	3	6	21
Rural Districts	30	14	16	34

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1901—1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Administrative County	0.86	0.79	0.76	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.76	0.85	0.97	0.81	0.78
Urban Districts..	1.1	0.9	0.87	0.71	0.77	0.92	0.85	1.10	1.08	0.69	0.98
Rural Districts..	0.7	0.71	0.69	0.60	0.67	0.55	0.70	0.68	0.90	0.88	0.65

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	0.3	0.38	0.23	0.37	0.25	0.30	0.24	0.36	0.29	0.36	0.24
Urban District...	0.39	0.41	0.22	0.38	0.32	0.29	0.22	0.44	0.26	0.34	0.14
Rural Districts..	0.3	0.36	0.25	0.37	0.20	0.33	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.36	0.31

CENTRAL DISPENSARY. The Dispensary in Beverley is open on Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week from 2 to 4 p.m., with Dr. T. Readman, the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, in attendance. No branch dispensaries have been established in the County, but the Tuberculosis Officer's services are available for any practitioners for purposes of early diagnosis or consultation about their cases.

The number of persons examined at or in connection with the Dispensary during the year was:—

	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Total.
Quarter ended 31st March...	65	109	174
„ „ 30th June	63	91	154
„ „ 30th Sept. ...	79	96	175
„ „ 31st Dec.	70	73	143
Totals	<u>277</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>646</u>

SHELTERS. Five shelters have been provided by the County Council for the use of patients suffering from tuberculosis. They are only lent to those patients who make proper use of them for sleeping accommodation.

They certainly are appreciated by ex-sanatorium patients, who are thereby enabled to continue the open air treatment to which they have accustomed themselves, and in addition they lessen the risk of infection in the household.

The drawback to frequent removal is the excessive cost, which seems to have increased very considerably during the last two years.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSES. The School Nurses are allowed to act as Health Visitors to all notified cases of tuberculosis, and they also keep under observation the patients who have passed through the Sanatorium, as well as those who are granted domiciliary treatment only.

At the close of the year 380 patients were on the Nurses' Visiting Lists, and 1,257 visits were paid to these patients during the year. 240 names were passed on to them during the year, the remaining 140 cases having been previously notified. Obviously a small proportion of the cases are in such good circumstances as not to need the Visits from the Nurses and a few cases object to being visited. On the whole, however, the visits are appreciated, and advice as to trying to lessen the risk of infection in the household is listened to. Sputum flasks are given for use when necessary.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916

The scheme for the treatment of venereal disease in the County differs in no particular from that which obtained in 1919.

The following are the Centres at which patients from the East Riding may attend for treatment:—

Clinic.	Hours of Attendance.	
	Men.	Women and Children.
Hull Royal Infirmary—	Mondays	Thursdays
	3 to 7 p.m.	3-30 to 7 p.m.
	Tuesdays	
	3-30 to 7 p.m.	
	Saturdays	
	2 to 6 p.m.	
Leeds Gen. Infirmary—	Tuesdays	Mondays
	3 p.m.	3 p.m.
	Wednesdays	Thursdays
	6-30 p.m.	6-30 p.m.
York County Hospital—	Mondays	Wednesdays
	3 to 4 p.m.	3 to 4 p.m.
	Thursdays	Fridays
	6 to 7 p.m.	7 to 7-30 p.m.
	Fridays	
	7-30 to 8-30 p.m.	

No facilities are provided for irrigation treatment except at the Clinics.

In the absence of any reliable information as to the number of cases of the disease in the administrative County, it would be futile to say to what extent patients avail themselves of the facilities provided for diagnosis and treatment, but to judge from the figures of actual cases treated at the Clinics, one is forced to the conclusion that there is either very little disease prevalent or patients decline to attend.

Actually only 152 new patients were treated at the three Centres during the year 1920, although this figure shows an increase on the previous year when the number was 99.

In this connection I quote from the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers for the year 1920:—

Filey Urban District:—"There is no venereal disease in the town"

Patrington Rural District:—"Venereal Disease in this District is practically non-existent."

Driffeld Rural District:—"There are not a great many (known) cases of these diseases."

Norton Rural District:—"Venereal Diseases are infrequent in the District."

There is no branch of the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease in the County.

Any cases wishing to attend the Clinics who cannot afford to pay the travelling expenses can obtain same on application to the County Hall.

During 1920 11 persons were helped in this way at a cost of £17 1s. 9½d. Of this number 5 were men, 4 women, and 2 infants.

Salvarsan was only supplied direct from this Office to one practitioner, and in future it will only be supplied by the Medical Officers of the Treatment Centres. This arrangement would appear to be more advantageous as the practitioners will be supplied with a drug which has not deteriorated by keeping, and they will at the same time be able to obtain the advice of a specialist regarding their cases.

TABLE III.

Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916.

RETURN relating to persons residing in the East Riding of Yorkshire who were treated at the Treatment Centres during the year 1920.

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Total 1920.	Total 1919
OUT-PATIENT CLINIC—					
A. Number of persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from—					
Syphilis.....	64	10	4	78	43
Soft Chancre	6	—	—	6	2
Gonorrhœa	54	2	2	58	35
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	5	5	—	10	19
Total.....	129	17	6	152	99
B. Total number of attendances at out-patient Clinic	815	173	62	1050	566
IN-PATIENT CLINIC—					
C Aggregate number of In- patient days.....	25	91	—	116	57
SALVARSAN SUBSTITUTES—					
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in connec- tion with out-patient and in-patient Clinics	392	51	32	475	195

Part V.**Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.**

The County Council have this year made considerable progress in the above work.

Previously only one Health Visitor was available for the whole County, and consequently, owing to the large area to be covered, a considerable portion of her time was taken up by travelling, and no particulars were systematically kept of the infants visited.

This year a start has been made to carry out the work in a more thorough manner.

Miss Helen Garner was appointed Superintendent Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives early in the year. Four Assistant Health Visitors were also appointed to reside in various parts of the County.

The Administration of the Notification of Births Acts was in 1918 transferred from the District Councils (excluding the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington) to the County Council, so that the visitation of newly-born infants can now be carried out fairly promptly.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitors during the year:—

No. of visits to newly-born infants:—

First visits	2203
Return Visits	4559

Total	6762
-------------	------

No. of visits to expectant mothers	126
--	-----

No. of special visits to mothers and children	75
---	----

No. of insanitary premises visited	79
--	----

These figures really only cover about the last nine months of the year, as the work was not commenced until April, and further, the absence from duty of one of the Health Visitors for two months, reduced the number of visits considerably.

The two whole-time Midwives continue to live at Barlby and Cottingham respectively. The Midwife who was stationed in Driffeld resigned her appointment, and as a Maternity Home has since been established there no fresh appointment was made.

The following table shows the work done by the County Council Midwives:—

		1920.				1919.					
		No. of		Fees.		No. of		Fees.			
		Confinements.				Confinements.					
				£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Nurse Cooper											
(Barlby)	....	21	23	12	6	8	6	9	0		
Nurse Russell											
(Cottingham)		30	35	19	0	11	10	14	0		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>			
Totals	.....	51	£59	11	6	19	£17	3	0		

In addition to their duties as Midwives they are also employed for Health Visiting, and during the year paid the following visits in this capacity:—

		1920.		1919.	
		Visits to	Other	Visits to	Other
		Babies.	Visits.	Babies.	Visits.
Nurse Cooper	.....	566	1011	79	306
Nurse Russell	.....	395	314	74	172
Totals	.....	961	1325	153	478

In my last Annual Report I drew attention to the fact that a whole-time Midwife unless living in a fairly populous district had not a sufficient number of births to attend to keep her fully employed, and that if the area was enlarged then it became too large for travelling.

In the East Riding, with the exception of the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington, which are responsible for their own Maternity and Child Welfare work, there are no centres of population sufficiently large to justify the appointment of whole-time Midwives, and so far as the rural districts are concerned the people would appear to prefer the services of a doctor. The spare time of the whole-time Midwives has been utilized for health visiting, but as they have had no training for this work the arrangement cannot be considered altogether satisfactory.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Two Centres have been opened during the year at Hessle and Driffeld respectively.

It is the intention of the Committee to open others as opportunity arises of securing the loan of suitable premises.

The Centre at Driffeld is the property of the County Council, and is in the building which also serves as a Maternity Home and Dental Clinic. Two well-lighted rooms are available, and the Centre is open fortnightly on Wednesday afternoons.

The Hessle Centre is held on alternate Thursdays in rooms in the Parish Hall lent by the Urban District Council.

The number of infants on the books at Driffeld is 15, and at Hessle 20.

MATERNITY HOME.

A small home was opened in Driffeld in December with accommodation for 3 persons in two rooms. If necessary it can be enlarged at little cost by making use of a room at present unoccupied to give accommodation for six additional beds. The first patient was admitted in December. A charge of 30/- per week is made, but this may be reduced at the discretion of the Committee in necessitous cases.

The Superintendent Health Visitor is living at the Home and attending to all admissions.

No cases were sent to the York Maternity Hospital, and in future only cases of complicated labour, requiring major operative interference, will need to be sent.

NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

The County Council continue to make a grant of £25 annually to each of the Nursing Associations at Hornsea and Sutton, on condition that they employ a Nurse-midwife in their districts.

The following table shows the confinements attended by these Nurse-midwives, together with the number of visits paid to infants in the capacity of Health Visitors:

	Hornsea.	Sutton.
Confinements attended with a doctor ...	28	16
Confinements attended without a doctor	8	7
Visits paid as Health Visitor	164	190

In addition to the East Riding Nursing Association with Headquarters at Driffeld, which supplies nurses to its subscribers throughout the County, there are associations in the following places:—

Beverley.	Bridlington.	Filey.
Hessle.	Norton.	Welton.

A proposal to form an association in Dunnington fell through for want of support. The County Council agreed to make a grant of £25 annually provided that the Stamford Bridge district was included in the area to be covered.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

First Quarter	751
Second Quarter	777
Third Quarter	764
Fourth Quarter	606
Total	<u>2898</u>

The total number of births registered during the year was 3,861. The number of births notified during the year was therefore 75 per cent. of those registered. This compares with 80 per cent. in 1919, 77 per cent. in 1918, and 76 per cent. in 1917.

As the births which occur in the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington are not notifiable to this Office, the following table shows the actual extent to which notification was complied with :—

No. of births which occurred in the County less the Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington	3155
No. of births actually notified for the same area	<u>2896</u>
Not notified	<u>259</u>

These figures show that 91 per cent. of the notifiable births which occurred during the year were notified to this Office.

By an arrangement with the Sub-Registrars in the County a list of un-notified births is sent to this Office at the end of each month from each of the Registration Districts in the County.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 and 1918

36 midwives notified their intention to practice during the year.

Of this number 25 were qualified to practice by examination, the remaining 11 by virtue of the fact that they were in practice at the time the Act of 1902 was passed.

Eleven of the fully qualified and two of the uncertificated Midwives did not attend any confinements. Of the remaining 23, 12 practised in the urban and 11 in the rural districts.

587 of the births notified were attended by a registered midwife, *i.e.*, 15 per cent.

Notices were received from Midwives during the year as follows:—

Artificial Feeding	6
Notification of death	1
Laying out a dead body	2
Still-births	10
Liability to be a source of infection	3
Sending for medical help	72

Fees amounting to £12 4s. 6d. were paid on behalf of necessitous cases to medical practitioners for attending confinements where the midwife in attendance required medical help. Of this amount £2 2s. 0d. has been recovered from the persons concerned.

The Inspector of Midwives paid 104 visits to practising Midwives during the year.

Part VI.

Sanitary Administration.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The Hospital area for the County includes the following Sanitary Districts, viz.:—

Urban Districts.

Driffield

Filey

Hessle

Hornsea

Norton

Pocklington

Withernsea

Rural Districts.

Beverley

Driffield

Escrick

Norton

Patrington

Pocklington

Sherburn

Skirlaugh

with a **Central Hospital at Driffield.**

The original Hospital, which had only accommodation in two small wards for eight beds and two cots, and with no satisfactory provision for the staff, was during the year substantially enlarged by the purchase and re-erection of some Hospital buildings from the V.A.D. Hospital at Hull.

The newly completed Hospital, which stands well on a very good site, provides accommodation for not less than 38 beds and 6 cots in seven wards, with separate bath-room and lavatory accommodation for each ward. An administrative block has been provided containing six bedrooms for the staff, together with dining room, matron's room, &c.

The outbuildings have been enlarged to provide a small laundry, and a high pressure steam disinfecter has been installed.

With the enlargement of the Hospital the Committee will no longer be in the unfortunate position of having to refuse cases requiring admission on the ground that no vacant bed is available or because of the difficulty of the separation of the sexes.

During the year 63 cases were treated at the Hospital, compared with 53 in 1919, 33 in 1918, and 28 in 1917.

Three deaths were recorded. One from Diphtheria and two from Enteric Fever.

Cases were admitted from the following districts:—

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
Driffeld Urban	5	3	...	8
Hessle Urban	3	2	...	5
Hornsea Urban	1	2	...	3
Pocklington Urban	1	1	...	2
Beverley Rural .....	...	1	...	1
Driffeld Rural	15	...	1	16
Norton Rural	1	1	...	2
Pocklington Rural	1	1	4	6
Sculcoates Rural	1	...	...	1
Sherburn Rural	18	...	1	19
Totals	46	11	6	63

CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Disease.	No. from		Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever.....	8	3	1	2	6	2	11
Diphtheria	10	36	2	3	18	23	46
Enteric Fever.....	—	6	2	1	1	2	6
Totals ...	18	45	5	6	25	27	63

No cases were sent for treatment to the Bridlington Borough Isolation Hospital, and it was not necessary to nurse any cases in their own homes.

SHIPTON SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, with eight beds in two wards, is now ready for occupation if a case should unfortunately occur in the Hospital area.

A caretaker has been appointed and lives in the cottage which has been built for the purpose, with rooms provided for two nurses.

Inasmuch as the Hospital District only includes 15 of the Sanitary Authorities in the County, the other four urban and four rural districts have to make their own arrangements for the treatment of their cases of infectious disease, including Small-pox, with other Hospital Authorities within or without the County.

Other Isolation Hospitals within the County area are:—

Howden Isolation Hospital.

Bridlington Isolation Hospital.

Beverley Small Pox Hospital.

AMBULANCES.

A motor ambulance is kept at the Driffeld Isolation Hospital for the transport of fever patients in the Hospital area. A closed horse carriage is also kept for use in connection with the Shipton Small Pox Hospital.

An ambulance for the transport of sick persons, which is the property of the Red Cross Society, has been loaned to the County Council under certain conditions. It is stationed in Beverley, and though naturally little used by the districts on the land borders of the County, it has proved a great convenience to Beverley and district, and also to the Pensions Committee for the transport of Hospital cases to Leeds, and to the Insurance Committee for the transport of acute cases of tuberculosis to and from Sanatoria.

During the year 54 journeys were made with a total mileage of 1,924 miles.

£108 11s. 0d. was received in charges.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the cases for which Bacteriological Examinations were made in 1920:—

	No. of cases examined.	Results.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	887	268	619
Enteric Fever	30	7	23
Phthisis	231	58	173
Other examinations.	19	—	19
	<hr/> 1167	<hr/> 333	<hr/> 834
Water	21		
	<hr/> 1188		

WATER SAMPLES.—Results of Examinations:—

Excellent, 8; Doubtful, 1; Unsatisfactory, 6; Good, 6.

As in previous years the work is carried out at the Institute for Clinical Research in London. The arrangement now in force between the County Council and the Constituent Sanitary Authorities for these examinations is no longer limited to a few defined materials. Medical practitioners in the East Riding can now send for examination any material approved by the County Medical Officer. This is appreciated, and should be a great help to all concerned.

PART VII.**HOUSING.**

During the year considerable progress has been made with the housing schemes which have been prepared by the various Sanitary Authorities in the County, and the number of new houses shows an appreciable increase on the figure for the previous year.

From the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health it appears that 234 new houses were completed in 17 of the twenty-three Sanitary Districts in the County, and good progress is being made with several schemes still in hand. The number of new houses for the previous year (as shown by the District Medical Officers' Reports) was 46.

Cases of overcrowding continue to be reported by the Health Visitors, but until the necessary additional accommodation is provided no action can be taken.

As stated in my last year's report, minor repairs and alterations are carried out very slowly owing to the high cost of materials and labour difficulties.

The following extracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health give additional information as to the position of housing generally in the County at the present time:—

Beverley Borough.—"Considerable progress has been made during the year with the Housing Scheme for the erection of 145 houses in Grovehill Road. None of the houses are yet fit for tenants, but it is expected that the first two will be occupied very shortly."

Bridlington Borough.—"The total number of houses to be built is now 162, in place of 112 as stated last year. Twelve houses at the present time are in

course of erection, and the streets and sewerage have just been put in hand on the estate on which the remainder of the houses are to be erected.”

Cottingham Urban District.—“There is a shortage of about 70 houses. Thirty-six new houses are in course of erection, and more are to follow. Thirty houses have insufficient accommodation.”

Filey Urban District.—“The Council has adopted a Housing Scheme, which has been approved. Several houses are in the process of construction, and more will be built as circumstances allow.”

Hessle Urban District.—“The workmen’s dwellings built in Swanland Road and Barrow Lane (Government Assisted Scheme) are well situated, well arranged, well built, and much appreciated by the people who have been fortunate enough to be selected as tenants, and before you get this Report, in all probability about forty of these houses will be occupied.”

Hornsea Urban District.—“The number of Dwelling Houses is now 987, an increase of 47 during the past twelve months. Twenty-eight new houses have been built by your Council.”

Norton Urban District.—“New houses erected, 3. Twenty-four new houses are proposed to be erected by the Urban Council.”

Withernsea Urban District.—“Twelve new houses were built during the year. There is no doubt that the District greatly needs more houses, and would be generally benefited by the building of the houses under the scheme asked for by the Ministry of Health.”

Beverley Rural District.—“Several new houses have been erected during the past year.

“ During the past year the Housing Commissioner’s representative visited and inspected a large part of the district and requested that more houses should be provided under the Working Classes Act, and the programme for this District was considerably increased. Tenders have been accepted for four sites, and the work is in progress on two of them. Other tenders have been invited for fourteen houses on two other sites, and the same have been forwarded to the Housing Commissioner for his approval; these have been revised and revised again to cut down the cost, and the amended figures are expected at any moment to again lay before the Commissioner.”

Bridlington Rural District.—“ New houses have been built at Hunmanby, Burton Agnes, Flamborough, Rudstone, and many other parts of the District, but your programme under the Housing and Town Planning Act has not made the progress it should have done.”

Driffield Rural District.—“ Some headway has been made with the provision of new houses under the Housing Act, but the Ministry of Health has apparently recognised that the number of new houses stated to be required has been greatly over-estimated, in many cases by at least 50 per cent., so that it is not improbable that the estimate of 50 new houses or thereabouts required, as submitted to your Council, may be nearer the mark.

“ In the case of this District some (3) Cottages have been built and others are in course of erection.”

Escrick Rural District.—“ Forty (houses) passed to be built. Twelve in process of construction.”

Howden Rural District.—“ Under the new Housing Order, seven houses have been completed and are occupied. Two small holdings have been built at

Hemingbrough by the County Council and are occupied. Thirty-three new houses are in course of construction in different parts of the District."

Norton Rural District.—"In the majority of the parishes the housing conditions are satisfactory, but there is an average shortage of houses of 3—4 per parish.

"Only one new house has been completed during the year, but several others are being commenced."

Patrington Rural District.—"Housing is practically stationary, and until economic conditions improve will remain so. Three new houses were built in 1920, and a small number are being constructed. There is no real shortage of housing in this district if people would live where they make their livings."

Riccall Rural District.—"Houses built by Private Enterprise (during the year 1920): Barlby, 70 brick houses (cottages); 7 huts (wooden buildings on brick foundations connected to sewers and water supply). Osgodby, 1 conversion of Farm Buildings into Cottage. This house was occupied without a water certificate being granted.

"Progress with State Aided Housing Scheme: Sites have been approved in the eight parishes. All plans approved in each parish. Building has begun in the parishes of Riccall and South Duffield."

Sculcoates Rural District.—"A few new houses, many of the bungalow type, have been completed and occupied, but, as you are aware, no large building scheme has been undertaken in any part of the Sculcoates Rural District."

Sherburn Rural District.—"The housing question is still urgent. Owing to difficulties in regard to tenders no progress has been made with your scheme for building

48 new houses. I hope that before long you will have a sufficiency of good cottages in your district, so that the workers living in it may be comfortably and decently housed."

Skirlaugh Rural District.—"It has been estimated that 180 new houses are required for this district. I would suggest that this number is excessive. Possibly half this number would meet our requirements. Four new houses have been erected and occupied during 1920, and no doubt this humble beginning will increase in the near future."

TABLE IV.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Record of work carried out during the year 1920, under Section 17 of the Act.

Particulars of the work.	URBAN DISTRICTS.												RURAL DISTRICTS.												
	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Esrick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh	Totals
Average No. of persons per inhabited building	4.21	4.08	4.19	4.19	4.26	4.08	4.47	4.18	4.32	4.23	4.21		4.88	4.63	4.42	4.99	4.43	4.75	4.25	4.49	4.14	4.75	4.65	4.49	
Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909		70					37		21	81		209	39	49	1931		454		37	200	2	6		20	2738
Number of dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation		29					12					41			82		11		2		1	6		1	103
Number of dwelling-houses made fit for habitation without formal representation							12		10	4		26			2				1			6		4	13
Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders				No returns received.	Nil Return.	Nil Return.		No returns received.			No returns received.				1	No returns received.	2	No returns received.	1				Nil Return.	1	5
Number of Closing Orders made				No returns received.													1		1				1	3	
Number of dwelling-houses in which the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders																									
Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation		8					4		10	4		26	3		2					24		6	15	50	

TABLE V.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920, and
previous Years.**

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS Net.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1909	153,007	3466	22·6	283	84	1919	12·6
1910	154,010	3451	22·4	322	95	2001	12·9
1911	155,037	3483	22·4	392	112	2079	13·4
1912	156,105	3351	21·6	250	74	1914	12·7
1913	157,066	3338	21·2	293	87	1999	12·7
1914	158,239	3288	20·7	274	83	1886	11·9
1915	150,176	3248	20·4	244	75	2192	14·5
1916	145,189	3215	20·3	245	75	2013	13·8
1917	144,595	2729	16·9	254	93	2098	14·5
1918	145,207	2843	17·4	241	84	2040	13·4
1919	159,010	2764	17·4	206	74	2040	13·4
1920	158,887	3861	24·3	258	67	1953	12·3

TABLE VI.

**Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts
in the Riding during the year 1920.**

DISTRICTS.	Population.			Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Death Rate among Infants under 1 year per 1000 births.
	Census, 1911.	Estimated 1920.		Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	
		Birth-Rate.	Death-rate.											
Administrative County	154768	153887	158727	3861	24.3	1953	12.3	.43	.78	.24	1.58	1.48	1.35	66.8
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.....	59984	62772	62772	1505	23.9	888	14.1	.52	.98	.14	1.80	1.73	1.60	71.7
Borough of Beverley	13654	14015	14015	368	26.2	208	14.8	.35	1.14	.07	2.14	1.78	1.78	92.3
" Bridlington	14334	14296	14296	338	23.6	223	15.6	.90	.76	.14	2.02	1.67	1.88	79.8
" Hedon	1171	1300	1300	27	20.7	24	18.4	.76	.76	.76	3.84	1.53	3.84	74.0
Urban Districts—														
Cottingham	4648	4979	4979	95	19.0	60	12.0	.20	.40	—	1.40	1.40	1.60	42.1
Driffeld	5676	5688	5688	138	24.2	87	15.2	.35	.87	—	.52	3.34	1.23	57.9
Filey	3228	3308	3308	79	23.8	36	10.8	.60	.90	—	1.51	1.81	—	37.9
Hessle	5319	6267	6267	139	22.1	72	11.4	.31	1.11	.15	1.43	1.11	1.59	57.5
Hornsea.....	3024	3470	3470	77	22.1	40	11.5	—	.86	—	1.44	1.15	1.15	51.9
Norton	3990	3910	3910	114	29.1	50	12.7	1.02	.51	.25	2.04	1.79	1.53	61.4
Pocklington	2556	2426	2426	68	28.0	37	15.2	—	1.23	—	2.06	1.23	2.47	102.9
Withernsea	2384	3113	3113	62	19.9	51	16.3	.96	2.89	.96	2.24	1.60	.96	64.5
Rural Districts	94784	96115	95955	2356	24.5	1065	11.0	.37	.65	.31	1.43	1.32	1.18	63.6
Beverley	11627	11247	11087	256	22.7	107	9.6	.18	1.08	.27	1.08	1.35	1.35	27.3
Bridlington	7743	7761	7761	164	21.1	99	12.7	.51	.64	.77	1.15	.90	1.41	140.0
Driffeld	12109	11404	11404	309	27.0	132	11.5	.43	.61	.08	1.84	1.31	.78	51.7
Escrick	5872	5406	5406	137	25.3	59	10.9	.37	.55	—	1.47	1.29	1.47	58.4
Howden	12636	13153	13153	335	25.4	150	11.4	.38	.60	.53	1.59	1.21	1.29	65.6
Norton	5814	5442	5442	140	25.7	64	11.7	—	1.28	.73	1.10	2.20	1.28	50.0
Pattrington	7128	7420	7420	204	27.4	84	11.3	.53	.26	.13	1.21	2.02	1.61	58.8
Pocklington	11277	10639	10639	263	24.7	132	12.4	.56	.56	.28	1.69	1.12	1.50	68.4
Riecall	3277	4875	4875	118	24.2	46	9.4	.41	.41	.61	1.84	.61	.82	76.2
Sculcoates	7885	8718	8718	206	23.6	103	11.8	.22	.57	.22	1.60	1.60	.68	43.6
Sherburn	2254	2070	2070	65	31.4	18	8.6	.96	.96	—	.96	.96	.96	46.1
Skirlaugh	7162	7980	7980	159	19.9	71	8.8	.25	.50	—	1.12	1.12	.87	100.6

TABLE VII.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1920, in the URBAN Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES)									
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All Causes	888	108	27	19	22	41	89	179	403	208	223	60	87	36	24	72	40	50	37	51
Enteric Fever.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Small Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles.....	12	4	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Influenza	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	62	...	1	...	3	19	24	13	2	16	11	2	5	3	1	7	3	2	3	9
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	101	...	...	...	...	...	7	43	51	25	27	8	7	...	5	10	4	6	6	3
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Organic Heart Disease.....	109	...	...	...	...	2	16	22	69	25	24	7	19	6	2	7	4	7	3	5
Bronchitis	55	6	3	2	...	...	...	11	33	8	20	1	2	5	3	6	3	3	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	48	7	6	5	...	1	8	9	12	17	9	4	1	...	2	3	1	5	4	2
Other diseases of respiratory organs	10	1	2	...	1	...	...	3	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	18	5	3	1	...	...	1	3	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's disease.	30	...	...	1	...	1	2	10	16	8	10	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	3	...
Puerperal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
Congenital Debility & Malform- ation, including Premature Birth	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	2	4	3	...	6	3	1	1	2
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	17	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	5	3	4	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	2
Suicide	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	315	28	5	3	6	8	15	49	201	66	86	23	38	15	8	26	17	18	15	13
Causes ill-defined or unknown..	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Totals	888	108	27	19	22	41	89	179	403	208	223	60	87	36	24	72	40	50	37	51

TABLE VIII.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1920, in the RURAL Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).										
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).											
										Beverley.	Bridlington	Driffield.	Escrick.	Howden.	Norton.	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall.	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes }	1065	150	14	20	39	54	110	197	481	107	99	132	59	150	64	84	132	46	103	18	71
Enteric Fever	5	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	1	2	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup.....	11	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Influenza.....	20	1	1	...	1	1	6	3	7	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	...	3
Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	63	...	1	...	3	19	24	12	4	12	5	7	3	8	7	2	6	2	5	2	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	13	1	...	2	5	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	1	1	...	2	2	5	5	1	...	4	1	...	5	3	1	1	1	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	114	...	...	...	...	...	10	48	56	15	11	9	8	17	7	12	16	4	6	2	7
Rheumatic Fever.....	6	..	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Meningitis	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	127	...	...	...	...	5	7	22	93	15	7	15	7	16	12	15	12	3	14	2	9
Bronchitis	74	17	...	...	1	1	1	5	49	6	4	8	2	13	1	6	14	4	10	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms).....	43	10	3	2	1	...	7	6	14	4	3	10	4	3	3	2	4	3	4	...	3
Other diseases of the respiratory organs	21	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	8	2	2	3	2	5	2	1	...	2	...	...	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	15	7	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	26	...	...	1	2	...	3	12	8	2	1	9	3	3	1	1	4	1	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth.	58	57	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	7	6	8	5	2	8	1	2	1	8
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	32	2	1	...	3	4	6	11	5	1	3	3	1	7	4	4	2	1	4	...	2
Suicide	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	372	49	2	2	7	9	20	53	230	37	39	48	17	53	14	30	50	17	43	7	25
Causes ill-defined or unknown	6	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Totals.....	1065	150	14	20	39	54	110	197	481	107	99	132	59	150	64	84	132	46	103	18	71

TABLE IX.
1920.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Cottingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Scarlet Fever ...	105	10	62	12	3	...	...	8	4	3	2	1
Diphtheria	139	14	38	3	10	31	...	18	4	4	13	4
Enteric Fever ...	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...
Puerperal Fever..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	16	2	5	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	98	31	21	5	10	2	...	2	5	2	1	19
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	10	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	8	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	36	12	1	6	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	8
Totals	434	83	131	34	30	38	3	31	20	15	16	33

TABLE X.

1920.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified. Rural Districts.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.												
	Total	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Eserick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Seulcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scarlet Fever.....	125	11	6	8	9	26	5	18	18	8	10	3	3
Diphtheria	130	5	14	38	7	20	4	6	5	2	11	18	...
Enteric Fever	23	1	2	1	...	6	...	1	10	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	26	4	...	3	1	3	1	9	2	...	1	2	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	66	17	8	6	1	12	2	6	3	4	1	2	4
Other forms of „	25	6	1	...	1	3	5	3	2	3	...	1	...
Chicken Pox	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	22	3	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	2	1	5	2
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	432	49	37	57	19	73	18	52	40	19	24	32	12

TABLE XI.
Rainfall Returns, 1920.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall over a series of years.
Hull	8 feet.	The Meteorological Soc.	25·67	193	25.76 for 11 years.
Hempholme	11 „	W. Evans, Esq.	24·59	191	25.80 for 9 years.
Spurn Head	26 „	The Meteorological Soc.	19·56	159	21.90 for 9 years.
Lockington	40 „	Mr. W. J. Algar	19·61	137	22.60 for 4 years.
Lowthorpe	63 „	F. K. Hawes, Esq.	26·73	185	26.99 for 11 years.
Rise	73 „	W. Bethell, Esq.	26·29	176	26.48 for 2 years.
Filey	95 „	Rev. Canon Cooper ...	25·05	174	27.42 for 8 years.
Scampston	100 „	W. H. St. Quintin, Esq.	27·89	170	28.06 for 10 years.
Dunnington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	27·21	206	25.30 for 7 years.
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. J. P. Jobling	29 12	198	27.25 for 11 years.
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	27·43	190	27.97 for 11 years.
Warter	230 „	Miss A. Coxon	26·04	172	28.92 for 15 years.
Burythorpe	240 „	Rev. W. Robinson	26·90	182	28.07 for 2 years.
Birdsall	425 „	The Right Hon. Lord Middleton	30 41	177	30.46 for 7 years.
Thixendale	425 „	Miss Whitehead	31·30	201	30.58 for 16 years.

I take this opportunity of thanking those named above for their kindness in forwarding to me their observations of the rainfall.

TABLE XII.

Sanitary Work carried out and Premises Inspected during 1920.

URBAN DISTRICTS.													RURAL DISTRICTS.												
Beverley	Bridlington	Cotttingham	Driffield	Filey	Hedon	Hessle	Hornsea	Norton	Pocklington	Withernsea	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Escrick	Howden	Norton	Patrington	Pocklington	Riccall	Sculcoates	Sherburn	Skirlaugh			
Dwelling-houses inspected	2	209		180	—	1550		21	81	—	576	49	—		735	124	65	228	30	—	—	24	45		
Do. Notices served	101	330		169	2	14		10	2	5	83	—	—		94	80	41	112	28	1	10	15			
Have Building Bye-laws been adopted?	—	5		—	7	4	47	3	—	12	5	7	3		7	1	3	4	78	43	1	4			
Dwelling-houses disinfected after cases of ordinary infectious disease	9	105		55	—	24		16	—	3	15	10	—		33	—	23	31	19	55	15	12			
Do. disinfected after cases of Phthisis	11	17		2	—	5		2	2	15	—	4	—		5	—	—	—	6	3	1	2			
Schools disinfected after cases of ordinary infectious disease	—	—		1	—	3		—	—	—	1	7	—		1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1			
Dwelling-houses found overcrowded	1	5		—	6	—		3	1	—	1	—	17		9	3	—	2	—	—	—	—			
Privies converted into W.C.'s	150	44		1	2	4		4	—	37	2	—	—		—	6	1	7	6	1	—	—			
Do. do. pail closets	—	—		—	—	—		2	—	—	5	—	—		34	—	6	3	—	—	—	—			
Offensive trades inspected	4	9		—	—	—		1	1	—	1	—	—		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Number of nuisances found	—	—		—	—	—		1	7	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Do. abated	—	—		—	—	—		1	4	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Water Supplies—																									
Houses newly supplied from water mains	137	All		—	12	28		5	11	94	2	—	—		—	—	—	—	78	43	—	3			
New wells made	—	—		—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
New bore wells made	—	—		—	1	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
Wells closed, water unsafe	—	—		—	—	—		2	—	14	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2			
Samples of water sent for examination	—	1		—	—	—		3	1	15	—	3	—		3	—	10	9	28	—	—	6			
Water certificates granted for new houses in Rural Districts	—	—		—	—	—		—	—	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	1	78	—	—	3			
Dairies and Cowsheds—																									
Have regulations been adopted?	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	No Returns received.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Returns received.	Yes	—	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Date of adoption	1896	1902		1909	1913	1903		1895	—	1899	1901	1904	1903		1907	—	1900	—	—	1900	1905	1907			
No. on Register	46	30		4	12	28		16	5	8	34	74	26		27	9	39	6	6	93	29	105			
No. of Cows	131	120		30	46	109		74	33	22	—	—	130		108	47	—	36	24	1020	—	850			
Visits to Cowsheds	120	76		48	10	41		18	4	14	40	73	79		73	4	39	28	12	29	29	120			
Do. Dairies	180	—		12	7	65		3	—	14	40	1	79		14	—	70	28	—	—	—	—			
Defects found	4	9		—	—	2		2	—	—	6	—	—		11	3	2	3	—	—	2	10			
Do. remedied	4	9		—	—	2		2	—	—	6	—	—		9	3	1	3	7	—	2	10			
Slaughter Houses—																									
No. on Register	16	18		4	4	6		3	5	3	—	6	13		18	9	—	10	6	10	—	11			
Visits to	1300	327		48	9	72		30	12	9	—	12	31		134	7	—	32	24	21	—	30			
Number of defects found	1	17		1	3	2		1	1	—	—	—	—		14	—	—	2	—	—	—	—			
Do. remedied	1	17		1	—	2		1	1	—	—	—	—		11	—	—	2	—	—	—	—			
Common Lodging Houses—																									
No. on Register	1	1		—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	—		2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
Visits to	364	3		—	—	—		—	3	—	—	—	—		47	—	—	3	—	—	—	—			
Number of defects found	—	—		—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	—		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Do. remedied	—	—		—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	—		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Canal Boats inspected	14	—		—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

Unwholesome food condemned:—

Beverley Borough—4 beasts, 5 pigs.
 Bridlington Borough—108st. meat, 6st. and 61 tins of fish,
 212lbs. and 193 tins of fruit, 65lbs. butter, 760 eggs,
 24 geese.

Filey U.D.—28lbs. butter, 10 bags mussels.
 Norton U.D.—1 beast, 30st. dates.

Bridlington R.D.—One carcase and parts of another
 carcase of beef.

Howden R.D.—537lbs. meat, 27lbs. fish.

Pocklington R.D.—173lbs. meat.

Riccall R.D.—15 kilos ketchup (tomato).

Sculcoates R.D.—1 carcase mutton, 1 pork.

ALL ABOUT

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BY

JOHN G. BROWN